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The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning be following rates:

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All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reason for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Scheli's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec. 2,'64-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. K. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra apl19:1y.

SELLING OFF AT COST!
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, HATS & CAPS,
AT COST.
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 8.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 mons.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

BEAUTIFUL STANZAS.

There is no heart but hath its inner anguish,
There is no eye but hath with tears been wet.
There is no voice but hath been heard to languish
O'er hours of darkness it can ne'er forget.
There is no cheek however bright its roses,
But perished buds beneath its hues are hid;
No eye in its dewy light reposes,
But broken star-beams tremble 'neath its lid.
There is no lip, howe'er with laughter ringing,
However light and gay its words may be,
But it hath trembled at some dark upspringing
Of stern affection and deep misery.
We are all brothers in this land of dreaming,
Yet hand meets hand, and eye to eye replies;
Nor deem we that beneath a brow all beaming
The flower of life in broken beauty lies.
Oh! blessed light that gilds our night of sorrow;
Oh! balm of Gilead, for our healing found;
We know that peace will come with thee to-morrow,
And that afflictions spring not from the ground.

MY LOVERS TWAIN.

My lovers twain—my lovers twain
I pray you let me be!
To wed you both I would be fain,
Only that may not be.

One lover is like music sweet,
That steals my heart away;
And one is like the trumpet-blast,
Which calls me to the fray.

One is of gentle, courteous mind,
To low and high degree;
And one is stern and harsh of mood,
And melteth but to me.

One is so strangely loveable,
That but to touch his hand
Do women kneel—before the one
Do men uncovered stand.

And if I this one do not wed,
He never wife will seek;
And if that one I do not wed,
He sorroweth a week.

My lovers twain—my lovers twain,
Ye should have let me be:
I love the one with all my heart—
The other loveth me.

Miscellaneous.

JAPANESE COINAGE.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* gives the following account of the decidedly primitive methods by which Japanese silver money is coined at the Government mint at Yeddo:

"A lump of silver of the necessary fineness, obtained either from the Government mines or by melting down Mexican dollars, is placed in an iron ladle, and reduced to a molten state by means of a charcoal fire and a pair of blacksmith's bellows. It is then poured into a mould, from which it is taken out in the shape of thin rectangular bars, which are immediately thrown into a tub of cold water. On being taken out, a man seated on the ground, shears off, with a pair of large fixed scissors, all jagged pieces adhering to the angles. They are now handed to another man, who weighs them one by one, and a piece is cut off, if necessary, to reduce the bar to its proper weight. The next process is that of dividing the bar by a fixed pair of shears into eight equal portions of the size of ichibus. This is done by a workman cutting it as accurately as his practiced eye would enable him; and his work is tested by weighing, light pieces being rejected, and the heavy ones reduced to their proper weight by the scissors. The pieces are now heated white-hot in a charcoal fire, plunged into water, boiled, and washed in a kind of brine, from which they come out with a moderately bright surface. They are next very slightly milled on the two sides, and more deeply on the edges, by means of a milled hammer. They are now ready for stamping. A man places one of the pieces on a stationary die, and lays on the top the other die; a second man, armed with a huge hammer, gives one blow on the upper die, and the coin is struck. The plows are dealt in rapid succession, and the whole scene reminds one of a blacksmith shop. Boys now punch small stars on the edges by means of chisels and hammers. The coins are weighed one by one for the last time, and the light ones are rejected. The imperial stamp is added by means of another stamped chisel and mallet, and the coins are complete. They are rolled up in paper packets of one hundred; each packet is weighed and marked with a seal, which serves as a guarantee of its contents, and gives it currency as one hundred ichibus.

"While every operation is performed in this primitive manner, perfect order prevails in the establishment; every man goes through his portion of the work in silence, and with the regularity of clock work, and many evince considerable skill. There are about three hundred hands employed in the building. When the men enter in the morning they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes, and put on others belonging to the mint. At the end of the day's work a gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of three hundred men springing from the ground on which they had been seated, throwing off their clothes, and rushing, a naked throng, to one end of a yard. Here they pass through the following ordeal to prove that they have no silver on them: Their back hair is pulled down and examined; they wash their hands and hold them up to view; they drink water, and then halloa; and, lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on their way, after which performance they are allowed to put on their own clothes and depart. Mr. Sidney Locock, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, from whose report of this year these statements are taken by the *Times*, believes that the mint has been only twice entered by foreigners, and states that the apparent absence of all restrictions with regard to touching and handling the coins points to the probability that it is not often open to the public; but he remarks that even if it were, the manners and customs of the country are not such as would preclude a mixed assemblage of visitors from going over it and remaining to the end. The quantity of silver being coined daily at the beginning of this year was 50,000 momme, which at the rate of 23 momme to the ichibu, would give a daily total issue of over 21,000 bus, or about £1500. The whole of these coins are produced by the simplest manual labor, unaided by a single piece of machinery."

THE NEW ART OF SOLID COLORING.

About thirty months ago an inventor in New York while seeking some means of making barrel staves impervious to petroleum, accidently used a piece of marble to wedge the barrel he was experimenting upon into its place in the vat containing the solution with which he was trying to fill the pores of the wood. On taking out the marble he noticed that it was beautifully stained but threw it aside without further thought. About a month later (in September, 1868,) he picked it up, examined it, tried to wash it clean, failed, broke it with a hammer stroke, and lo! the color had penetrated the whole mass! Perceiving the almost infinite value of the discovery he had so happily stumbled upon, he began new investigations, and associated others with him in the enterprise. A suitable laboratory was obtained, communications were quietly opened with leading marble men, a series of about twenty five thousand experiments were instituted, and now, after more than two years of patient toil, this happy discovery is set forth to the world.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen were invited to call at the laboratory of the International Marble Coloring Company, No. 79 Third avenue, northeast corner of Twelfth street, second story. Here they found an Italian sunset imprisoned in enduring stone. Here were snow white marbles from Vermont, turned by wizard touch of chemic art into scarlet splendor, not found in nature save in the gem, the flower and the cloud. On one hand the purple of the Cesars gleamed in solid stone, and on the other a mantel's yellow luster rivaled the rarest marble from Sienna's quarries. Here a plain white chimney piece had been tinted with dove colored hues softer than those of the choicest Lisbon stone, and there the wondrous touch of this new art had created a massive black-veined emerald, eclipsing in beauty the finest verd-antique that nature ever stained. In a word, more than six hundred hues and tints and shades, all the work of man's adorning finger, shimmered and blazed on every side with a confusion and a glory of color that it hath not before entered into the heart of a man to conceive as possible in the domain of architecture. This invention consists simply in the discovery of a certain mordant, with which the proper dyes are mixed, forming a solution. In a shallow bath of this the marble is placed, molecular action immediately ensues, and in a few hours or days the whole mass is saturated with color. The severest tests from acids and exposure to the elements show that these colors are more durable than those of nature. The interstices of the marble being thoroughly filled, grease cannot penetrate it, and severest weather can scarcely wear it, and it becomes susceptible of the highest polish. In fact this single, easy, and inexpensive process secures at once the three great ends of beauty, durability and economy. A plaster cast has just been completed of a baptismal font, sculptured with a cross and wreathed with a vine, which is to be reproduced in blood-red marble, the sacrificial hue. For a white marble altar in a new cathedral at Albany $65.000 in gold have been appropriated. This company have offered to put up one of purple for $10,000 in greenbacks.

Not only can marble, granite, and all similar materials be solidly colored in this way, but so can wood, the result being a cheap, durable and exquisitely beautiful material, which requires neither painting nor varnishing. The vista of architectural magnificence opened to the view by this discovery must be left to the readers imagination, the Arabian Nights being the only suitable treatise on the subject that now suggests itself. Apropos of this, it may be noted that certain common crystals were lately subjected to this process, and afterward submitted to a leading jeweler of this city, who declared himself unable to distinguish them from genuine emeralds!

WHITEFIELD'S POWER.

A striking feature of Whitefield's preaching was *singular power of description*. The Arabians have a proverb which says, "He is the best orator who can turn a man's ears into eyes." Whitefield seems to have had a peculiar faculty of doing this. He used to draw such vivid pictures of the things he was handling that his hearers could believe they actually saw and heard them. "On one occasion," says one of his biographers, "Lord Chesterfield was among his hearers. The great preacher, in describing the miserable condition of an unconverted sinner, illustrated the subject by describing a blind beggar. The night was dark and the road dangerous. The poor mendicant was deserted by his dog near the edge of a precipice, and had nothing to aid him in groping his way but his staff. Whitefield so warmed with his subject, and enforced it with such graphic power, that the whole auditory was kept in breathless silence, as if it saw the movements of the poor old man; and at length, when the beggar was about to take the fatal step which would have hurled him down the precipice to certain destruction, Lord Chesterfield actually made a rush forward to save him, exclaiming, aloud, 'He is gone! he is gone!' The noble lord had been so entirely carried away by the preacher that he forgot the whole was a picture.

A ROMANCE OF THE CUBAN REBELLION.—An American citizen who was in the Theatre of Villaneuva on the evening of the 22d ult., and witnessed the riot and massacre in the streets of Havana that evening, says that the origin of the outburst was the shooting of a young woman. He says: A very beautiful girl, the daughter of Aldama, one of the wealthiest and most noble of all Cubans, wore upon her left breast the American flag, with the inscription, 'Long live the Republic of Cuba,' upon it. When that stirring song was being sung, the whole audience rose and cheered this young woman, and as she rose to acknowledge the solute—all eyes were now bent upon her—a low, mean, cowardly Spaniard shot her with a revolver, killing her instantly. Two American gentlemen occupied the box adjoining Senorita Aldama, whose names I do not know, but one of whom, seeing the pistol pointed at the young lady's breast, drew his revolver; and a second after the Spaniard had fired, blew the top off the head of the cowardly assassin. Instantly the whole theatre was the scene of the greatest confusion, and the Spanish troops rushed in and begun firing upon the masses of the huddled, unarmed, innocent men and women."

A GREAT EVIL.

Our race groans under evils, and carries burdens heavy to be borne; some of these may be traced back to the first sin and are beyond our control, but most of them are of our own producing, and may be arrested by a resolute act of the will, or by aids which come from other sources.

Two evils now fill the land and world which are of human invention, and are sustained by human authority. One of these is alcoholic drinks and the other is the use of Tobacco—of the latter we wish to say a few words.

This has grown and overspread the nations of the earth till now it challenges observation, reflection, and the exercise of enlightened conscience while looking the naked facts in the face. Such is its present extent, that five and a half millions of acres are occupied in its growth, producing two millions of tons annually and costing the human race ten thousand millions of dollars, by far more than enough to pay the whole debt, in one year of the United States and Great Britian, startling as the fact may seem. In our own country alone, one hundred and fifty millions are expended annually in its consumption, by far more than is appropriated to support the gospel of Christ and the cause of education. How appalling such a state of things, while want and suffering are all around us! Multitudes are without the Bible, millions have never heard the name of Christ, and the most important enterprises for promoting the welfare of mankind, falter and fail for the want of support.

Yet this enormous expenditure is entirely useless. No one claims that he is the better for the use of tobacco in any form. It is a mere habit, innocently formed, and while at first a pleasure has grown to be a master and tyrant.

Not only this, but it is an offensive, filthy habit, finding no place in the Church, in the parlor, the ladies' saloon, or elsewhere, as a high order of society meets and indulges in exercises which the higher nature craves.

Multitudes, using it, are ashamed of the fruits of it, and would be glad to be rid of it, if they knew how to break away from the enchantment. But this is not all, or even the worst of it, It is injurious to the health; when taken to excess operates as of a poisonous nature, weakening the system, and leading to premature death.

Such evils, together with its enormous expenditure, ought to make sober, reflecting conscientious men consider whether it can be right to continue such a habit as this—ought it not to be overcome at all hazards, and thus promote health and cleanliness, and save the funds thus uselessly spent to provide for personal and family wants and build up the cause of truth and righteousness in the world?

PAY YOUR PASTOR.

Pay your pastor what you have promised. If it be sufficient for his temporal support, his mind will be free from worldly cares, and he may give himself up to the work of his ministry with a cheerful, contented, and happy heart. He will respect and love you for your liberality, and labour the more earnestly for your spiritual good. He will not be easily drawn away to another field—at least he will not be ever seeking a change. Able to educate his children, to supply his library with the best books of the day, happy in the midst of home comforts, and able to lay up a little for the time when he must be laid aside, he has nothing to do but to study and labour for your good and the Master's glory.

If the salary be inadequate, it is all you promised, and perhaps all you are able to give. He knew it when he accepted your call. If he be a man of earnest devotion to the work, willing to make sacrifices of personal comfort for the sake of preaching Christ, he may reduce his expenses to his income, and still be happy and useful. You ought to appreciate his labour of love, and pay him by all means, to the day and the dollar. You may be too poor to give him more, but you cannot afford to be dishonest, especially toward one who is sacrificing so much for your spiritual good.

But what is the pastor to do whose salary is paid only in part, or in uncertain installments, coming in long after the quarter has become due? What is he to do? How is he to sustain his character for common honesty? Your promises will not pay his bills at the butcher's, the grocer's, or the bookseller's. How can he love you as dear children in Christ, or pray for you, or labour in the study, the pulpit, or from house to house, as he should? Is it a matter of surprise that he should preach dull sermons, and seldom call to spend a pleasant hour at your homes? Is it to be wondered at, if he should become dissatisfied with you, and you with him, his ministration unprofitable to you, his temper soured, and his character and influence as a minister of the gosple ruined? No congregation can afford to let their pastor's salary remain unpaid. They can better afford to borrow the money at fifty per cent., than fail to meet their just obligations to him, and bear the consequences which inevitably follow to both pastor and people. Pay your pastor what you have promised.—*The Presbyterian.*

A SCIENTIFIC writer says that water which has stood in an occupied bedroom over night is utterly filthy, a deleterious poison, and unfit for drinking. The water is a powerful absorbent of gases, taking in during the night all the poison that is thrown off by respiration. The colder the weather the more impure the water will become. At ordinary temperature a pail of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled for reducing the temperature of water to ice. Of course the matter becomes doubly serious when a small or close room is occupied. These facts disclose another of considerable importance in domestic economy during cold weather, viz. that water may be used as an absorbent of frost. Place a tub of water in a cold cellar over night, and in the morning the vegetables will be found untouched by frost, even though the water should be frozen solid. Water is excellent as a purifier, but people who regard their health should be certain that it is itself pure before applying it to the person either externally or internally.

"MY SON," said an anxious father once, "what makes you use that nasty tobacco?" Now the son was a very literal sort of a person, and, declining to consider the question in the spirit in which it was asked, replied: "To get the juice, old codger."

A MUSCULAR MAN OF OLDEN TIME.

Dr. Alfred Booth, in his reminiscences of Springfield, Mass., gives the following account of a rare man of muscle in the last century—Deacon John Hitchcock, grandfather of the living Mr. Levi Hitchcock, of Springfield:

"Born in 1722, in the North Main street region, he moved, while a young man, into the eastern part of the town, now known as South Wilbraham; married in 1743, and was the first deacon of the church there, continuing in office many years. He is well remembered by Hon. Oliver B. Morris, as occupying the deacon's seat at meetings, his whitened locks giving him quite a venerable appearance. During a long life he was of wonderful strength, agility and endurance, and, had he lived in the palmy days of Greece, he would have been a worthy competitor in the games of those days. It is related of him that, on one occasion, a man riding by the field where he was at work, and boasting of the speed of his horse, was challenged by the deacon, who said he could run to Springfield quicker on foot than the horse with his rider could. The test resulted in the triumph of the deacon; distance ten miles; time not stated. He would lift a cart-load of hay, by getting his shoulders under the axle, in a stooping posture, and throw an empty cart over with one hand, by taking hold of the end of the axle-tree. When loading grain in a cart, he would take a bag by the teeth, and, with a swing and the aid of a push from the knee, throw it into the cart. He had double teeth in front, and would hold a tenpenny nail by them and break it off with his fingers. He used to say he did not know a man he cruld not whip or run away from! The day he was seventy years old, he remarked to his wife, that when they were first married, he was wont to amuse her by taking down his hat with his toes, and added, 'I wonder if I could do it now?' Thereupon he jumped from the floor, took off the hat with his toes, come down on his feet like a cat, hung up the hat on the nail, turned to the table, asked a blessing, and ate of the repast then ready."

EVERY ONE TO HIS PROFESSION.—The Elmira *Advertiser* says that Carl Shurz, the new Republican Senator from Missouri, was formerly the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. So was William E. Robinson, now Democratic member of Congress from Brooklin, who made himself famous under the *nom-de plume* of "Richelieu." And that was his *forte*. Since he abandoned it he has sunk into obscurity. As "Richelieu" in the *Tribune*, he was known and honored; as member of Congress he is scarcely heard of. Men are sometimes born to avocation, and in it becomes great and distinguished, while out of it they fail entirely. Of this class is Horace Greely, who, except Thurlow Weed has been the most wonderful editor in America; but in legislative hal's, without any exception whatever, he has been the completest failure. General Grant, educated as a soldier, was able, in the line of his profession, to conquer Lee; but out of it he made but a poor attempt at gaining a comfortable living. Daniel Webster was a great statesman and could move the world in the Senate; but he couldn't write a newspaper paragraph to save his life. We never knew a lawyer who was competent to edit a news paper. We know just one who has the knack of writing a "leader," but that is as far as he can go. In the local column he would "go up the spout" under the weight of the first "mention." Yet there are hosts of lawyers who are constantly itching for newspaper fame; and editors are just as constantly tempted out of their sphere by the shining glories of the forum. We are all prone to consider our neighbor's fortune the best. We are a restless, unsatisfied people. Thousands upon thousands are daily jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. The number of people who don't know when they are well off is amazing. We have all kinds of organizations to accomplish all kinds of reforms. But the one which is more needed than any other is an organization to educate young men in the faith and conviction that their lives should be devoted to a fixed and certain purpose. A brilliant meteor or a fiery comet may some times make a hit by shooting madly from their sphere; but the rule is the reverse. And the greater the talent which one posseses for the sphere in which he is educated, the more certain and signal will be his failure in any other. Stick to your business; and, most of all, if you are an editor, don't exchange a seat in the sanctum for a seat in Congress.

HOW DEXTER IS KEPT.—At six every morning Dexter has all the water he wants and two quarts of oats. After eating he is "walked" for half an hour or more, then cleaned off, and at nine has two quarts more of oats. If no drive is on the card for the afternoon, he is given a half to three quarters of an hour of gentle exercise. At one o'clock, he has oats again, as before, limited to two quarts. From three to four he is driven twelve to fifteen miles, after which he is cleaned off and rubbed thoroughly dry. He has a bare swallow of water on return from drive, but is allowed free access to his only feed of hay, of which he consumes from five to six pounds. If the drive had been a particular sharp one, he is treated as soon as he gets in, to a quart or two of oatmeal gruel; and when thoroughly cooled, half a pail of water and three quarts of oats, with two quarts of bran, moisted with hot water. Before any specially hard day's work or trial of speed, his water allowance is still more reduced.

PUNCTUALITY.—It is strange how many people there are who neglect punctuality. Thousands have failed in life from this cause alone. It is not only a serious vice in itself, but it is the fruitful parent of numerous other vices, so that he who becomes the victim of it gets involved in toils from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time; it saps the business reputation of the lawyer, and it injures the prospect of the mechanic, who might otherwise rise to fortune, in a word, there is not a profession, nor a station in life, which is not liable to the canker of the destructive habit. Many and many a time has the failure of one man to meet his obligations brought on the ruin of others. Thousands remain poor all their lives, who, if they were more faithful in their word, would secure a large run of custom, and so make their fortunes. Be punctual, if you would succeed.

MR. WILKINS ON VELOCIPEDES.

BY JOHN QUILL.

"But Wilkins, I—"

"I tell you," Mrs. Wilkins, I'm not going to have it; you may as well make up your mind to that at once. No woman shall ever go prancing around this community on a velocipede while she's a wife of mine if I can help it; so you can just take that old pair of wheels you brought home and gladden the heart of some kindling wood man with them, for ride on them you don't; if you do I'm a Dutchman; there"

"Mr. Wilkins you know I—"

"No I don't know anything of the kind. Do you think I'm going to let such a looking woman as you dress up in Bloomers and mount a high hat and go around trying to show off *that* figure—"

"Mr. Wilkins!"

"Go straggling around the thoroughfares of this town, looking like an old beer-cask propped up on two legs, showing those ankles which are so thick that you couldn't get one of them through the equator?"

"Wilkins, I'll scratch——"

"Well, I should think not. And, besides, I don't know whereabouts on this terrestrial globe you expect to find any wheels strong enough to bear you. You'd smash a pair of cast iron carwheels into smithereens the minute you sat down on them, you would. The best thing you can do is to walk, and on the ground, and that too, where the crust of the earth isn't thin; or else sit in front of a fire and melt down your avoirdupois."

"Mr. Wilkins you're perfectly scandalous."

"But, I'm not going to put up with it. I don't intend to have you flopping around town on a velocipede, and very likely falling off and breaking your bones, and then have a lot of doctors coming to my house and making *post mortem* examinations, and sawing you up, and discovering things with hard Latin names in your lungs and your liver, and your physique generally. Well, I should think not! It's bad enough to have to submit to you now, without having your gore spilt over the carpet, and a parcel of sawbones blaspheming at your anatomy. I—"

"Wilkins, ain't you ashamed to talk so?—"

"I want you to understand that if you ride that velocipede I'll sue for a divorce. I don't believe in a woman exercising her muscle on any such contrivance. You'd a good deal better get a scrubbing brush, and go down and tackle the front door steps with some sand and a chunk of soap. That's the kind of exercise you want, in my opinion."

"Mr. Wilkins, if you'll only listen—"

"Or else practice carrying a coal scuttle up and down stairs every five minutes all day. But as for the mother of a family and a flabby old girl of your years undertaking to ride a velocipede, why its simply ridiculous."

"Mr. Wilkins, I—"

"The next thing I know, I suppose you will be parading yourself in the papers as "Madame Wilkins, the Champion Female Velocipedist," and running mile heats on the Nicholson pavement for hundred dollar purses, best two out of three. A beautiful spectacle won't it be? And then I suppose you'll want me to bet on you and back you up; but not one cent of my cash do you get. Not a single, solitary red. Do you suppose I'm going to throw away my hard earned money on such a fanatic as you? Well, I should think not. I wouldn't put up a dollar on you if I was worth untold billions. I'm not proud of you; I want you distinctly to understand that."

"Mr. Wilkins, that's all nonsense."

"And a pretty example you are setting to your children. Here only yesterday Holofernes Montgomery made a velocipede out of two flour barrel lids, and when he and Bucephalus Alexander tried to mount it, it broke down and hit Mary Jane on the leg and lamed her for life, while Holofernes Montgomery fell over on the cat, which yowled and spitted and scratched Holofernes Montgomery over the countspiece, so that his beauty is destroyed, and he looks more like you than ever. I say it is perfectly outrageous, and I'm not going to stand it."

"Mr. Wilkins? O if you listen I'll tell you something."

"Oh! I don't want to hear it. We'll discontinue the conversation. I'm tired of hearing you cackle."

"Well that velocipede that came home—"

"Never mind now. I want to go to sleep. Just give your tongue a chance to rest, will you.

"What for you. I heard you say you wanted one, and so I bought it out of the market money I saved. But you treat me like such a brute, 'that I—I—I—'"

"For me did you say, Sarah? Well, then never mind now." Don't cry Sarah, I say? Never mind; I won't do it again, Sarah! Don't cry Sa—rah? Oh well, cry then; who cares? You're the most aggravating woman that ever lived. I'll get on that velocipede to morrow morning and abandon you as sure as my name's Wilkins. If I don't, hang me!"

CHARLES LAMB tells his sad experience, as warning to young men, in the following language: "The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youths to whom the flavor of the first wine is as delicious as the opening scenes of life or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand how drear it is, when he shall feel himself, if going down a precipice, with open eyes and a passive will to his destruction, and have no human power to stop it, and yet feel it all the way emanating from himself, to see all godiness emptied out of him, and yet not able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear the piteous spectacle of his own ruin; could he see my fevered eye, fevered with last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for to-night's repeating of the folly; could he but feel the body of death out of which I cry hourly with feebler outcry to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth, in all the pride of its mantling temptation."

THE most common error of men and women is looking for happinesss somewhere outside of useful work. It has never yet been found, and never will be while the world stands. Of all the miserable human beings it has been our lot to know, they were the most wretched who had retired from useful employments, in order to enjoy themselves.

ITEMS.

ON the "Leather Cockade" question, a gentleman writes to the New York *Post:* "I use them to distinguish my coachman's hat from my own. We are both good-looking men; we both wear ten-dollar hats, and when we go out for a drive in the Park I think it due to myself that the public should know who owns the carraige and who drives it."

A SYSTEM of metalic ceilings, which consists in the application to the joisting of very thin stamped metal in ornamental embossed panels, has lately been invented. These stamped panels are fitted for every kind of decoration in color, and if inserted as plain surfaces, may be used as the ground for every description of cartoon painting, combining with lightness and durability artistic and ornamental effect, at a comparatively small cost.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has transmitted to Gen. Sherman eighteen or twenty pages, foolscap, of talk which two big Indian chieftains, had on the first of January. The burden of the discourse of each the chiefs was: "Me muchy good hearte—me belly muchy empty!" General Sheridan preached to them, in effect, as follows; "Let us have peace. The Government will treat you fairly, and if you don't behave yourselves you will get cleaned out. Go!"

THE following conversation is reported between two irreverent little boys in the streets of Portland, Me.; "Johnny, do you see that game-looking old cock going along there?"—"You bet—who is he?" "That's Pitt Fessenden." "Who is *he?*" "He's the man that kept 'em from hanging the President, Ben Butler and his fellows were going to string Andy Johnson right up in the Capitol when Fessenden pulled out a big butcher knife and swore they shouldn't do it unless they walked through him. So they quit?"

THE Rev. Dr. McCosh, the new President of Princeton College, is exceedingly successful in gaining the attention and confidence of the young men under his charge. He is not only one of the profoundest scholars and ablest theologians of the Presbyterian Church, but he also retains the hearty, social usages of the Scottish clergy, among which he grew up. He plays a capital game of whist, and does not think a good glass of wine on proper occasions is any more a violation of the sacred law of temperance than eating a good beefsteak.

THE Portage *Democrat* says:

Two turkeys went to roost on the lower rail of a fence in the town of Aurelius, Cayuga county, N. Y., on the evening of December 8th. During the night they were covered with about six feet of snow, and presumed, of course, to be lost. Singular to relate, however, the late thaw unsnowed them, and they came out on the 8th of January alive and hungry, having been buried just one month. They managed to save themselves through the hollidays, and if they live, ought to perpetrate the same joke a year from now.

A MAN living near New Castine, Darke county, butchered a couple of hogs a few days since, with the aid of a colored man in the neighborhood, and left them out over night, as had been his custom to cool. In the morning one of them was missing. Suspecting his sable help, he procured a constable and started for his abode. In passing through the woods they came to a fence, when a strange sight met their gaze. On one side of the fence hung the hog, on the other the negro, his head being caught in the gambrel fastened to the hind end of the hog, his neck broken, and of course dead. It was a quick and strange retribution for his crime.

FOR the first time in the history of Spain a Protestant religious service was publicly held at Madrid on Sunday, Jan. 24. Among the audience were many ladies of different classes of society. The proceedings took place with perfect order and proper solemnity. The establishment of religious freedom is one of the substantial benefits of the revolution. Hitherto only one form of religion, the Roman Catholic, has been allowed publicly to celebrate its rites in Spain. Now all persons will be free openly to worship God in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences. It is a great gain.

THE Paris correspondent of a London journal has lately given his mind to the inner life of the inner chambers of the French Empress. He has discovered that when she wants to dress herself she rings a bell, and her petticoats are put down through a hole in the ceiling, the robes being so disposed that it would seem if one movement sufficed for the entire crremony of the toilet.

Arsene Houssaye's new work on female beauty will be appreciated by American ladies, whom it pronounces the most beautiful in the world. A peculiar feature of the book is the sketches in which the author portrays the appearance of the American ladies whom he has met in the course of his life. Next to the American women, M. Arsene Houssaye overflows with admiration of the fair subjects of the Russian Emperor, who, he says, make the best matches, and are the queens of the circles in which they move.

THE proprietor of the Planters' House, in St. Louis, has been ordered by the courts

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1869

BACKING DOWN.

Just about the time a lot of Republican editors, who seem to be held in leash by their members of the legislature, are beginning to apologise for their temerity in telling the plain truth on the "pasting and folding business" the House itself has begun to back down. On Wednesday the 17th inst:

Mr Vankirk offered the following resolution.

Whereas, The appointment of twenty-seven officers of the House of Representatives, in addition to the number fixed by the act of April, 8, 1868, was deemed necessary at the present session, which necessity does *not* now continue to exist, for the reason that two of the election cases which came before this House and seemed to require the appointment of additional officers have now been disposed of, and

Whereas, the additional labor attending the beginning of the session in preparing and mailing department reports, &c., has now, in a great measure, been performed; therefore,

Resolved, That the remainder of the twenty-seven additional officers not already discharged by the Chief Clerk, be now released and discharged, and that their salary shall run for the time they shall have been in their respective offices, which salary shall be a *pro rata* share of the salary of such officers for the session as fixed by the act of April 8th, 1868.

The resolution led to a protracted debate, and was finally adopted, after being made a joint resolution and amended that the Chief Clerk shall deduct pay *for all* absentees.

We are glad to see the House make this move in the right direction; It is an acknowledgement of the justice of the strictures of the independent Republican press of the State. The men never were needed and the argument used at the time they were appointed was that they would be needed in the crowd of business at the close of the session. We are satisfied that members may case their consciences now by laying the blame on the contested elections; if they only give the hangers on a prompt discharge, we shall not even insist that the members pay them out of their own pockets. But we do insist that the State be not made to foot the bill. Their appointment was illegal and uncalled for and we hope they may never get a cent from the State Treasury. It is a good work to accomplish their discharge and we hope the poor fellows will go home and try to earn a living by some kind of honest labor. We are inclined to congratulate all who voted for this resolution upon their meritorious act and hope they will follow up the good work with more of the same kind. It will be observed that the bill passed is the same introduced by our member J. H. Longenecker Esq. on the 5th inst., and he deserves the credit of having set the ball in motion. We hope to see various other abuses and useless expenditures about the capitol wiped out before a great while. Not among the least of these is the humbug called the *Legislative Record* for which the State pays fifteen dollars per page. It furnishes the proceedings of the Legislature about a month after everybody has read them in the newspapers and is an utterly useless expense. Let it be wiped out and the necessity for an army of "pasters and folders" will be obviated and thousands of dollars of postage be saved to the State. Reforms of this kind to be effective must be radical and sweeping. To be sure the holders and dispensers of these sinecures will raise a howl, but it will not deter those who mean work. This is the next work of the Republican party, let the present Legislature begin it at once and for it the voice of every honest man will uphold and commend them.

THE House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Friday last gave another of its characteristic performances. A nice little game was set up, members of both parties participating, by which a resolution increasing the pay of members one half, five hundred dollars, was to be run through on a *viva voce* vote. Mr. McMiller a full blood ed Democrat offered the resolution, the vote was taken and the speaker was about to declare it passed, when Mr. Nicholson of Beaver called for the yeas and nays and spoiled the nice little game by which it was intended to transfer about seventy thousand dollars from the State Treasury to the pockets of our self sacrificing representatives without regard to party. It was a very Democratic performance indeed. What the Speaker had supposed a majority of yeas on the *viva voce* vote dwindled down to the insignificant number of twenty-eight, most of whom we believe were Democrats, when the yeas and nays were called. We wish some one would furnish us the yeas and nays on the *viva voce* vote. We would like to publish it and let the people know who the men are who are ready to rob them whenever they can avoid exposure. Let the people look well to their representatives when election time comes round again. We mean this for Democrats as well as Republicans, for the majority of those who had the brazen impudence and hardihood to put themselves on the record in favor of this infamous measure were Democrats. Corruption seems to be their native element. The majority of the Republicans had some shame left and refused to publicly brand themselves thieves.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

The new Registry bill was reported from special committee by Senator Errett of Pittsburg. The bill is said to obviate the objections found by the Supreme Court to the former one. Another feature of it is the changing of the spring elections to Fall and making all on one day. We hope to see this bill promptly acted upon and made a law before the adjournment of the Legislature. The registry bill is sadly needed as the wholesale frauds perpetrated in various parts of the State last Fall attest. The exposure of the frauds in Philadelphia and elsewhere must convince all honest men of the imperative necessity for some additional guarantees and safeguards for the purity of the ballot box. The change of election of township officers to the second Tuesday in October will also meet the approval of every right minded man, as the spring elections have always been an unnecessary expense to the State and a needless tax upon the time of the people. The bill cannot become a law too soon.

THE Democratic papers throughout the State, publish with a flourish of trumpets, that the Postmaster at Pottstown, named Missimer, is under arrest, charged with embezzlement. It is true, and they might have added with equal truth that he was drunk half of his time while in the office. But who is Missimer? Answer—he is a Democrat, appointed by Andrew Johnson, in place of Henry Mintzer, a Republican, appointed by the lamented Lincoln, and who was removed for fidelity to principles and refusal to support "My Policy!" Will our Democratic co-temporaries please to add these few facts to their notice of the arrest of Mr. Missimer for defrauding the Government?—*Pottsville Miners Journal.*

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE IN CONGRESS.

A motion by Senator Conkling to abolish the Franking privilege was lost in the U. S. Senate on the 18th inst., by two votes. That the people may know who are and who are not in favor of the measure we give the vote as follows:—

YEAS.—Anthony, Conkling, Corbitt, Ferry, Howe, *McCreery*, Morgan, Morrill, Me., Morrill, Vt., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Trumbull, Wade, *Whyte*, Willey, Wilson—16.

NAYS.—Cole, Fessenden, Fowler, Harris, Howard, Kellogg, Macdonald, Nye, Osborne, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Welch, Williams —18.

Messrs. Grimes, *Hendricks*, and Patterson (N. H.) who would have voted in the affirmative, paired off with Messrs. Cameron, Sprague, and *Patterson* (Tenn.), who who would have voted in the negative.

We are decidedly in favor of the abolition of this abuse both in Congress and in the Legislature. The privilege has been so much abused by men in all parties and the consciences of our public men have acquired such an adaptability to circumstances, that the only possible reform in this matter is the utter abolition of the whole business. Let our incoming Congressmen and Senator give any movement in this direction their hearty support, if they desire to truly represent their constituencies and carry out the principles and pledges of the party by which they were elected. Retrenchment and Reform are watchwords to be remembered after as well as before elections. Let our representatives everywhere heed the fact.

THERE is every reason now to expect that the present Congress will lay before the people the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The House of Representatives on Saturday considered the Senate amendment, and adopted it after making certain changes. The article, as passed by the Senate last Wednesday, by a vote of 35 to 11, is as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, or color or previous condition of servitude."

On Saturday Mr. Bingham offered an amendment, which was agreed to by a vote of 93 to 70, and the House then, by 140 to 33, adopted the following:

"The right of any citizen of the United States, to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color nationality, or previous condition of servitude."

It will be seen that there is no difference in the two formulas that should delay the passage of the amendment by the Senate, and we confidently believe that the Fortieth Congress will have the glory of submitting this great measure of justice to the Legislatures of the different States.—*Morning Post.*

THE RAILROAD OUTRAGE.

The Railroad ring at Washington are still pushing their claims for subsidies. The majority of the Senate Committee reported the other day in favor of the omnibus Pacific Railroad bill which provides for the granting of subsidies to two or three more Pacific railroads. This whole business of granting subsidies to railroad companies has been so outrageously abused that it should be at once completely and forever stopped. Let us have a decided expression on the subject and an unqualified condemnation from press and people and let it be sounded in the ears of our Senators and representatives unceasingly and if they heed it not let them be unceremoniously dismissed from their positions. Retrenchment and reform and the payment of the national debt can only be accomplished by the most determined and uncompromising opposition to all unnecessary expenditures of public funds and the holding of public officers to the strictest accountability. We are a radical of radicals on this subject. We want honesty and economy, retrenchment and reform wherever extravagance or abuses of any kind exist.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Harrisburg *Morning Patriot* of Feb. 16th says:

The report of Col. Jordon, the Secretary of State, has been brought out by a resolution of the legislature. It presents a clear and concise statement of the duties of the several officers connected with the department, and shows that its affairs are conducted with rare economy for these times, and with strict attention to the interests of the people. There are no supernumeraries about the office, and in this respect, it is in marked contrast with the body which called for the report. It would be fortunate for the public interests if all the departments of government were in the hand of officials of the fidelity, integrity and capacity of Secretary Jordon.

There could scarcely be a higher commendation than this, coming as it does from the opposition. When one's political enemies are constrained to speak well of his official acts he may be set down as a model officer. We rejoice in this evidence of the acceptability with which, our friend and former townsman, Col. Jordan, has discharged the duties of his office as Secretary of State.

OUR Harrisburg correspondent seems to have caught the apologetic refrain from some weak kneed editor not yet out of leading strings, (and there is quite a number of this class,) and drops into the usual whine over the "unecessarily severe comments" of the press on legislative extravagance. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies and nothing less than the clear positive outspoken tones of the better portion of the Republican press of the State could have availed to bring about the action of Wednesday. Republicanism and Republicans mean Reform and Retrenchment wherever possible both in State and National administrations and when the representatives of the party forget their place and duty they will be promptly reminded of it in no equivocal terms. The Republican party of Pennsylvania has reduced taxation in the State, and this year reduce the expenditures over half a million and in so doing have done a good, noble and praiseworthy work, but that affords no excuse for the toleration of any unnecessary extravagance now existing, much less for renewing such as were legally abolished.

THE DEMOCRACY ON RETRENCHMENT.—On Thursday, the 18th inst. Mr. McMiller, a Democrat from Montgomery county in the House moved to increase the pay of members five hundred dollars. There were twenty eight votes for the resolution and sixty against. Of the twenty-eight votes for the increase, sixteen were Democrats. Who ever knew Democrats to vote against putting money in their own pockets. Democratic howls about retrenchment are all a hollow sham. They will take all they can lay their hands on and howl for more.

THE latest news from Cuba, represents the insurrection as gaining ground everywhere. A provisional government has been organized, its members being elected by popular vote. They declare for emancipation and equal political rights for all colors, and impartial suffrage. The insurgents already occupy half the island and are daily increasing in strength.

A Monster petition, from 27,000 citizens representing all the States and Territories of the Union, was presented in Congress on Friday last asking for the adoption of the new naturalization law, which shall vest the right to make citizens in the United States Courts only, that a new system of strict registry should be also adopted, that naturalization shall in no cases occur for several months before an election, and also proposing that a residence of four and a half years shall be necessary before naturalization can take place.

THE Alabama Claims Treaty has been adversely reported on by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Committee were unanimously opposed to the treaty regarding it as a virtual surrender of every principle which had been laid down as a basis for the settlement of the question at issue. Secretary Seward immediately tele, graphed the fact to Minister Johnson.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 20, 1869.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The House has been occupied during a large portion of the week in discussing the general appropriation bill. The bill has passed first and second readings, and the more important appropriations as follows, will probacly not be very materially altered. Salary of Governor, $5.000; Secretary of Commonwealth and Attorney General each $3.500; Auditor General, $3.000; Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Adjutant General, $2.500 each; State Treasurer, $1.700; State Historian $2.000; Pensions and gratuities, $50.-000; Common Schools, $500.000, Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, $450.000; interest on public debt $1.800.000; Legislative *Record*, 15 dollars per page; Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, $40.000; Pennsylvania Institution for Blind, $33.000; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, $85.257; State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, $30.000; Medical School for Feeble Minded children, $20.000; and Marine Hospital at Erie, $10.-000. The total amount appropriated by the bill is about $4.000.000, and is about $546.-000 less than last year.

THE OFFICER QUESTION.

There is no question brought before the Legislature this session, that has perhaps received more discussion than this one. It is a notorious fact that the House last year had in its employ over one hundred officers that received pay, and it is probable that at least a dozen of those were never in Harrisburg to do more than to secure their appointments and receive their salaries. Near the close of the session, however, a bill was passed limiting the number of officers in future to thirty-four in the House and twenty-four in the Senate. Thus the Senate composed of about one-third as many members has more than two-thirds as many officers as the House. At the opening of the present session this manifest injustice to and inadequacy in the number of the officers of the House was discovered, and a joint resolution was passed the House empowering the employment of twenty-seven additional officers by that body. The Senate refused to concur, whereupon the House passed a simple resolution authorizing the Speaker and Chief Clerk to employ as many additional officers as necessary, not to exceed twenty-seven in number. Of that additionol number but twenty two have been employed, and five of those have been doing work for the Senate. At the commencement of this session there were three contested election cases before the Legislature, and thou-ands of the reports of the various State Departments received. Two of these cases have now been disposed of, and the annual reports nearly all mailed. The necessity for this additional force of officers has therefore in a great measure ceased, and a joint resolution to discharge them and pay them *pro rata* for the time employed has passed the House. The appropriation bill shows that the pay of the officers of the Legislature for this year will be *fifty thousand dollars less* than it was last year. These statements, which are beyond question, show that the cry which has been raised by the Democratic and a portion of the Republican press throughout the State in reference to the extravagant expenditure of the public money this session for the employment of unnecessary officers is entirely without foundation in fact.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The militia bill has been up for discussion in the House and has passed to third reading. The bill imposes a tax of one dollar per annum upon all duly qualified but not members of a military organization. In counties where there are no military companies the money shall go into the school fund. A compensation not to exceed eighteen dollars a year is allowed to every person a member of a military company. Persons under twenty-one, or over forty-five years of age or who have served five years in any such company or nine months in the military service of the United States and received an honorable discharge are exempt, except in cases of war, insurrection or invasion. The minimum number in a military company is reduced to thirty-two in times of peace. The bill has been carefully prepared, and the most of its provisions are in accordance with the suggestions of the Adjutant General. It will probably become a law in nearly its present shape.

GUBERNATORIAL.

There are as yet no very decided indications as to who will be the next nominees for Governor. On the Republican side the uncertainty of Gov. Geary's re-nomination is growing every day more apparent. Gen. Harry White is developing more strength than it was supposed a few weeks ago he would ever have. The recent action of a Jefferson county mass meeting in repudiating the declarations of the county Committee last fall in favor of Gen. Geary and declaring in favor of Gen. White for Governor is counted a political "straw" of considerable significence. To say the least, while Gov. Geary's chances now appear the best, the question is yet an open one, and the Republican party is in no way committed to a particular candidate. Among the Democrats Gen. G. W. Cass seems now to be looked upon with the most favor. Asa Packer's name produces no enthusiasm, and General Hancock having peremptorily declined entering into the coming campaign the contest at present seems to be between General Cass and General McCandless, with the most chances in favor of the former. The Democratic State Committee will meet here on the 30th of March for the purpose of fixing the time of holding the State Convention. It is probable that the Convention will meet in July or August.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate has been occupied several sessions during the week in discussing a bill to revise and consolidate the laws of the State in reference to taxation. It is a very extensive and voluminous bill, comprising one hundred and forty-one sections; and is designed to take the place of all existing State laws on the subject. One of the most important features, which was passed upon favorably by the Senate, is a proposition to relcive money loaned upon bonds, mortgages, recognizances, and other securities, from taxation. In New York, New Jersay, and other neighboring States, money thus loaned is relieved from taxation, and the result is that many Pennsylvania capitalists are induced to invest in those States instead of aiding in building up home institutions. The whole subject of taxation is a very vexatious question, and it is impossible to harmonize all the conflicting interests, but this feature seems to have much about it to commend it to favorable considerations.

40TH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18th.—There was no business of much importance transacted in the Senate on Thursday. During the evening session Mr. Ramsey called up the House bill to restrict and regulate the franking privilege. After some discussion, the bill was passed. The Senate bill, to abolish the franking privilege absolutely on and after the first of July, 1869. was defeated.

The House met at 7½ o'clock P. M., in committee of the whole, Ferry (Mich.) in the chair, on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Butler withdrew his amendment temporarily, in order to allow the committee to vote upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Dodge (Iowa.) It is as follows:

That the President of the United States is authorized to make the following reduction and consolidation in the army as the benefit of the service may require the consolidation of the regiments of infantry to thirty. The consolidation of the artillery corps and ordnance departments, the consolidation of the quartermaster's, subsistence and pay departments and such reduction in the other staff departments as the reduced strength of the army may require. No appointments shall be made in any grade until the number of surplus officers required by consolidation and reduction herein are authorized. Mr. Butler (Mass,) moved to amend by adding his amendment, which was agreed to by one majority. The amendment to the bill, as amended, was then adopted—57 to 50. After some formal amendments had been proposed and agreed to, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) offered the following amendment to the bill:

Be it further enacted, That the military force be reduced to twenty regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and five regiments of artillery. No new commissions shall be issued in any regiment, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to consolidate regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the service and the reduction in the number of officers will admit, until the aforenamed minimum is reached.

Be it further enacted, That until otherwise directed by law there shall be no new appointments in the departments of the Paymaster General, Adjutant General, Inspector General, Quartermaster's Department, Commissary, Engineer and Medical Departments.

HOUSE

FRIDAY, Feb. 19th.—Mr. Pike (Me.), from the conference committee, presented a report on the disagreeing votes between the two Houses on the bill to amend certain acts relative to the navy and marine corps. The conference report was read.

It amends the first section of the bill as follows: The active list of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of the following officers: One brigadier general, commandant; one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one assistant quartermaster, 17 captains, 24 first lieutenants, 24 second lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one drum major, one principal musician, 167 sergeants, 175 corporals, 30 musicians for band, 50 drummers, 50 fifers and 1800 privates; *provided* that no commission of officers now in the Marine Corps shall be vacated by this act; but no appointments shall be made in any of the grades of said corps until the number of officers in that grade shall have been reduced below the number herein authorized. The grade of third assistant engineer is to be abolished, but no commission of any officer of that grade, who has been wounded in battle while in the service, shall be vacated on account of this act. No promotion to the grade of Comodore shall be made until the number in said grade shall have been reduced below fifteen, which shall thereafter be the number allowed by law. No promotion in the grade of lieutenant commander on the active list until the number of said grade is reduced to eight; as the number of lieutenant commanders is reduced, the number of lieutenants is to be increased until it shall reach two hundred and eighty.

The number of masters and ensigns is fixed at 180 in each grade, and ensigns shall hereafter be steerage officers, unless assigned to duty as watch and division officers.

There is an additional section added providing that there shall be 75 surgeons, 50 passed assistant surgeons, 25 assistant surgeons, 50 paymasters, 25 passed assistant paymasters, and 25 assistant paymasters.

After considerable debate between Messrs. Pike, Butler, Logan and others, the report of the committee was adopted. The House then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

At the evening session, the House, on motion of Mr. Beaman (Mich.), went into committee of the whole, Mr. Poland (Vt.) in the chair, on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

The total sum appropriated by the bill is $30.217,503, of which sum $22,752,503 is to be defrayed by the revenues of the Post Office Department.

The following are some of the principal items: inland mail transportation, $13.037,-653; foreign mail transportation. $450.000; compensation to postmasters, $4,546,000; post office clerks, $2,000,000; letter carriers, $1,000,000; advertizing in the Washington papers, to be restricted to advertizing mail routes in Virginia and Maryland, $40.000; postage stamps and stamped envelopes, $500,000; miscellaneous payments, including balance to foreign countries, $875,-000; stamps, service between San Francisco, Japan and China, $500.000; steamship service between the United States and Brazil, $150.000; steamship service between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, $75.000; to supply deficiencies in the revenues of Post Office Department, $5 740,-000.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—The Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the President's message communicating his Amnesty Proclamation was referred in their report concede the right of the President to grant a reprieve or pardon, but deny that he is invested with any constitutional authority to proclaim a general amnesty. The report concludes with the following resolution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 25th of December, 1868, purporting to grant general pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and acts of hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, with restoration of rights, &c., was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

THE New York *Times* says that private advices from Paris state, on very good authority, that General Dix has received a letter from General Grant, in which the latter says he shall be very happy to continue him in the position of Minister to France if he desires to retain it, but that General Dix intends to resign at the opening of the new administration, as he desires to return to the United States early in the spring.

WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade estimate the product in money, of the coal, iron and oil of this State, for the last year, at $195.000,000. This is a greater sum than is produced by all the gold-bearing States and Territories, and yet it is the yield of only the mineral product of the State, leaving the vast agricultural and other sources of her wealth out of view.

THE Northern Central Railway Company will issue tickets at reduced rates, from all principal points on their road to Baltimore and return, good from the 2d to the 10th of March, in order to allow persons residing on the line of their road to visit Washington on the occasion of the inauguration on March 4th.

County Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

ISAAC MENGEL, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from January 8, A. D. 1868, to January 7, A. D., 1869.

TREASURER,		Dr.
To Balance in Treasury		$624 97
To amount of Tax received from collectors—		
J A Osborne, Broadtop	1857	50 00
U H Akers, Bedford borough	1864	261 04
Samuel Beckly, St. Clair	do	22 76
J C Black, Bloody Run	1865	4 60
Jacob Bowser, Colerain	1866	200 00
J H H Sparks, Prov. West	do	190 55
I D Earnest, Bedford tp	1867	451 00
Alex Tate, Bloody Run	do	139 60
J C Figard, Broadtop	do	1141 93
David Diehl, Colerain	do	385 49
Tobias Boor, Cumberland val.	do	456 06
Wm Egolf Harrison,	do	157 18
James Fink, Hopewell	do	168 13
Jacob Evans, Londonderry	do	250 00
J T Shirley, Liberty	do	357 47
George Nycum, Monroe	do	66 95
James Taylor, Napier	do	378 00
Jacob Chamberlain, Prov. East	do	219 12
Jos. Weaverling, Prov. West	do	150 11
S S Fluck, Saxton borough	do	61 65
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg bor.	do	125 65
Harrison Hartley, Snake Springs	do	241 00
Henry Bennett, Southampton	do	528 75
Joseph Claar, Union	do	269 38
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M.	do	937 67
Josiah Ritchey, Woodberry S.	do	905 00
Samuel W. Sleek, St. Clair	do	528 93
To amount of tax received on duplicates		
Napier township	1868	2339 97
Snake Spring township	do	1095 88
St Clair tp	do	2110 58
Cumberland valley tp	do	1815 12
Providence East tp	do	974 55
Providence West tp	do	1021 08
Hopewell tp	do	1136 94
Rainsburg Bor	do	317 23
Colerain tp	do	1943 98
Londonderry tp	do	1254 48
Liberty tp.	do	658 60
Southampton tp	do	1205 98
Schellsburg bor.	do	375 09
Broadtop tp.	do	1971 64
Woodberry Middle tp	do	3223 12
Woodberry South tp	do	3600 03
Harrison tp	do	850 80
Union tp	do	1247 18
Coledale bor.	do	128 80
Juniata tp	do	1267 17
Bloody Run borough	do	679 78
Bedford borough	do	2110 17
Bedford tp.	do	2978 20
St. Clairsville	do	129 62
Saxton bor	do	226 09
Monroe tp	do	1284 47
To amount of ten day taxes rec'd		52 23
To money received from Good Templars, for rent		52 00
To money received for Huckster Licenses		95 00
To taxes received on unseated lands		1278 10
Total charges		46696 86

TREASURER,	Cr.
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Grand Jurors, February Term	190 44
Petit Jurors, February Term	276 60
Petit Jurors, adjourned court, March	344 65
Grand Jurors, April Term	121 21
Petit Jurors, April Term	348 21
Grand Jurors, September Term	169 64
Petit Jurors, September Term	304 81
Grand Jurors, November Term	175 86
Petit Jurors, November Term	353 20
Petit Jurors, adjourned court, November	384 36
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner	69 00
Isaac Kensinger, " "	34 48
J G Fisher, clerk to Jury Commis'rs	33 50
Court-crier	143 31
Tip staves	244 96
Scalps	889 81
Expenses of Spring elections	291 69
Expenses of General elections, October and November	750 12
Expenses of special elections	23 20
David Howsare, services as commissioner	181 55
Peter M. Barton	120 25
Michael Ritchey	86 50
Daniel Beegle	23 00
J G Fisher, clerk to commissioners, salary	350 00
J. W. Dickerson, Att'y	100 00
Costs in Commonwealth cases	818 24
Erecting bridge at Hopewell	1965 26
Erecting ice breakers and repairs at Hopewell bridge	469 00
Erecting bridge at Sweet Root	100 00
Erecting and roofing bridges in St. Clair township	2060 40
Erecting bridge in Southampton tp.	50 00
Part pay on Stonerstown bridge	1000 00
Stone work, Hopewell bridge	519 16
Flooring bridge at Bloody Run	174 00
Erecting bridge at Roades, Liberty township	508 43
Bridge views and expenses	382 86
Constables' returns	542 78
Road views	307 00
Expenses holding county Institute	74 41
Assessors making assessments	571 15
Meyers & Mengel, advertizing and printing blanks	885 85
Durborrow & Lutz, advertizing	408 00
John Lutz, advertising	447 00
Charles Merwine, services as Janitor	89 42
Joshua Mower, cleaning and scrubbing court house	49 50
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing court house	39 00
Robert Steckman, boarding prisoners and summoning jurors	825 84
Robert Steckman, conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary	240 00
Enrolling militia and holding militia appeals	253 58
Expenses holding appeals	329 00
Expenses auditing account	160 00
Money overpaid on duplicates and tax refunded	259 01
Wood, coal, and pine for court house and jail	389 86
Goods furnished for court house and jail	147 18
Lumber for court house	8 89
Bounty to volunteers	109 70
J G Fisher, services at special court and making out tax duplicates	54 00
O E Shannon, fees as Prothonotary	350 00
Revenue stamps, postage, stationery &c	148 16
Expenses holding inquests	76 24
Medical attendance upon prisoners	30 00
Costs in collecting unpaid taxes	13 58
Advertising proposals for new Poor House	77 60
Edward Havilland, plans, drawings, specifications, &c. for new Poor House	700 00
John Sproat & Co. brick for new Poor House.	500 00
Joshua Shoemaker, part pay for erecting new Poor House	4000 00
F M Kimmel, services as counsel	20 00
*S L Russell, services at Harrisburg	100 00
J W Dickerson, fees and per centage on collections	87 39
Dan'l Washabaugh, auditing account of O. E. Shannon	20 56
James B. Farquhar, costs of deeds of unseated lands	87 9
J W Lingenfelter, salary as attorney for 1863, swearing commissioners and election boards, and road views	108 50
Irvine & Statler, lamps and brooms,	5 00
Reward money for the arrest of John Brown not collected by subscription	19 50
R W Berk & Co. canvass for duplicates	2 40
*B F Meyers, services at Harrisburg	150 00
Certified copy tax-law	3 25
Lime	80
H W Ressler, conveying prisoners to jail	7 72
Letter case for commissioners' office	5 50
Witness chair	6 00
Keeping prisoners in Western Penitentiary	1087 03
Insurance of Court House and Jail	73 50
Wm M Hall, services in Poor House investigation	60 00
Jury box	2 75
Pipes, &c. for Court House	5 80
Costs in case of Wertz vs. Bedford County	9 47
Wm Dibert, boarding jurors in Commonwealth vs Suter	55 00
E M Alsip, services in Poor House investigation	5 00
Joshua Mower, work done at Court House	9 75
P M Barton, interest on money	1 27
M S Ritchey, interest on loan	18 00
John Kemery, interest on loan	168 00
John Sill, interest on loan	180 00
David Gouchnouer, tax exonerated by order of commissioners	12 47
Road tax on unseated lands, paid to sundry supervisors	125 06
School tax on unseated lands, to sundry School Boards	94 96
Money paid J T Shirley	66 91
Amount paid over to the poor house Treasurer	6000 00
Treasurer's salary	300 00
Stamps, postage and Stationery	35 00
Charles Merwine, attending auditors	8 00
	$35093 55

County Report.

Charges	$46696 86
Credits	35093 55
Balance in county Treas.	$11603 31
Amount due and owing Bedford county from Collectors for 1867 and previous years	2609 49
Amount due from the several townships for 1868	1408 62
Total due county	$4018 11

Money owed by Bedford County.

John Sill, on note	3000 00
John Kemery, on note	2000 00
John Mowry, on note	800 00
Total indebtedness	$5800 00

Bedford County SS:

The undersigned auditors of said county, do certify, that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford and did audit and adjust the accounts of Isaac Mengel, Treasurer for said county, for the year, A. D. 1868, as ascertained in the foregoing statements, and that they have examined the foregoing accounts due to and owed by said county and that they have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands this 7th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN D. LUCAS,
S. WHIP,
M. A. HUNTER,
Auditors.

W. C. SCHAEFFER, Clerk.

To the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

ISAAC MENGEL, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county in account with the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from January 9, 1868 to January 8, 1869.

TREASURER,	Dr.
To amount of Tavern License assessed for the year 1868	575 00
To amount of Restaurant License assessed for the year 1868	155 00
To amount of Retailer License assessed for the year 1868	1030 50
	$1760 50

TREASURER,	Cr.	
By receipt of State Treasurer, Sept. 1, 1868	500 00	
By receipt of State Treasurer Dec 23, 1868	1081 08	
By Treasurer's percentage	88 02	1669 10
Balance due State		$91 40

Bedford County, SS.

The undersigned auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that, in pursuance of the act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the borough of Bedford and did audit and adjust the accounts between Isaac Mengel, Treasurer of said county and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as ascertained in the foregoing statement.

Witness our hands this 7th day of January, A. D., 1869.

JOHN D. LUCAS,
S. WHIP,
M. A. HUNTER,
Auditors.

W. C. SCHAEFFER, Clerk.

*Through the efforts of Messrs. Meyers and Russell, attorneys for the Commissioners, the county was relieved of the payment of the five per cent penalty under the act of April 30, 1868. imposed for the non-payment of the indebtedness to the State in the year 1866, amounting to $1,045.68, and prevented the same from being imposed for the year 1867.

5feb:4w

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS
No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANC COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000,

and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
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FARMERS!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA
PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF
AMMONIA,
AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A
COMPLETE MANURE

PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the
ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 2july:1y

NOTICE TO BEE KEEPERS.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S SPECIFIC CLAIMS.

We the undersigned do hereby make known our Patented Claims in Bee Hives, which claims are as follows: Movable Frames with spaces all around them, and spaces between them at their tops, the distances between them to be regulated at will; Shallow Chambers between the frames and honey board; Perforated Honey Board and the moveable block. We caution all persons against using any hive that has any of our patented parts in it. Any person using any one of our patented parts without license from the patentee or from us will render himself liable to damages for each and every hive so used in Bedford county or Blair county, Pa. We are determined to protect our claims, so people will do well to manage their business according to law. Any person doubting our claims is invited to come and see our patents.

JOHN S. RUSH,
DAN'L KAGARICE,
15jan3m Agents.

ESTATE OF DAVID POINTS, DECEASED. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of David Points, late of Bedford township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

22jan6t M. A. POINTS, Executor.

PERSONS WHO ARE GRAY

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and it it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is the best hair dresser in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft, and glossy. Price $1.00. For sale by all druggists.

R. P. HALL & CO.,
5feb1m Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.

GRASP THE CHANCE!

Bleached and Brown MUSLINS, PRINTS and DOMESTIC GOODS generally are advancing. Buy before a further advance.

Having purchased largely at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values DURING THE PERIOD of their utmost depression, we will continue for a short time only, to sell for CASH all kinds of cotton goods at about old prices. [22jan1m] G. R. OSTER & CO.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Miscellaneous.

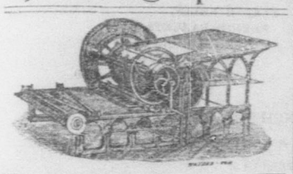
UNPRECEDEDTED SUCCESS.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE,

Has been honored with the *highest award* in premiums and diplomas wherever entered for competition at *fairs* and *exhibitions* held during the past season. We give the following as a few specimens from among the multitude:

Medal

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1869

Local Affairs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

State Senator.

BEDFORD, Feb 15th 1869.

JOHN LUTZ, Esq., *Editor of Bedford* INQUIRER:

DEAR SIR:—Will you please announce my name to the Republican Voters of Bedford County, as a candidate for the nomination for State Senator of the District, to be chosen by the Republican party in this County on the 19 day of March next;

I will be thankful for any support that may be extended to me for that position.

Very Respectfully, &c.,
D. WASHABAUGH.

WE are authorized to announce GEORGE SHANNON MULLEN of Napier township, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of State Senator.

Legislative.

PATTONSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 23; 1869

MR. JOHN LUTZ: Please announce the name of JACOB H. LONGENECKER, Esq., as a candidate for renomination for a seat in the next Legislature. Subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the Primary Election March 19, 1869.

SOUTH WOODBERY

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC S. WRIGHT, of Pleasantville, St. Clair township, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Sheriff.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBBERT of Bedford Borough as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Sheriff of Bedford County.

Rail Road Meeting.

The corporators named in the act incorporating the Bedford and Bridgeport Rail Road Company, and others interested in the enterprise, having held a meeting at the Court House, on Wednesday evening the 10 inst., and appointed O. E. Shannon, G. W. Gump, John Alsip, William Hardle, and A. King, a committee to make suitable arrangements for the opening of books to secure subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company; in pursuance of their appointment the committee met at the Court House on the 13th, and resolved as follows:

1, That it was proper that books should be opened for the purpose above mentioned without delay

2. That the committee, with such others of the corporators as might choose to attend, would meet at the times and places named below to receive subscriptions of stock.

At Bedford on Saturdry the 27th, of February, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

At the hotel of Joseph Cessna, Harrison Township, on Monday, March 1st, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the house of Adam Geller, Juniata Township, on Tuesday, March 2d, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At Schellsburg, on Wednesday, March, 3d, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The times and places of further meetings will be duly announced, and, in the meantime, the people of this community are requested to give to the movement, their earnest attention. 2t.

Go to the Railroad meeting on Saturday.

A CURE for tobacco chewers at Heckerman's drug store.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
Sold by all druggists.

DON'T fail to attend the Railroad meeting at the Court House on Saturday.

HECKERMAN'S tobacco cure is only 25 cts. a box. Use no other.

AT the late fire on Saturday night the Goat belonging to the Odd Fellows had his tail scorched.

PERSONS who have chewed tobacco for twenty years, say that they cannot bear to taste it, after using a box of Heckerman's tobacco cure.

ENVELOPES can be had at the Inquirer Book Store from 10 cts. to 30 cts. per pack,—note and fools cap paper from 15 to 30 cts. per quire.

WE take pleasure in recommending the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer as a safe and reliable preparation for restoring gray hair to its natural color, and promoting its growth.

BREAK DOWN.—On Friday last at Wm. P. Scheil's sale the aggregate weight of the many bidders who crowded on the porch was too great for the support, and consequently a sudden descension was the result. Nobody killed—nobody hurt.

BOWERS' POETRY.—J. C. Bowers has purchased a horse and cart and thus makes known what he is able to do;

I am prepared to cart and haul,
For people who on me may call;
My price is low to one and all,
For what I haul, if great or small.
You know my name 'aint Paddy Waul;
It's Bowers only, Bowers ah;
With horse and cart I intend to haul
From a steamboat down to a peggin awl.

THE following Railroad meetings will be held next week. On Monday, at Joseph Cessna's, on Tuesday, at Adam Geller's, and on Wednesday, at Schellsburg. Let every one in these portions of the county be punctually on hand and prepared to subscribe liberally. Every citizen in the Southwestern portion of the county is vitally interested in the work and should do all in his power to forward it. Let every body come and bring all their neighbors along.

POST MASTER.—The election which came off in this place on Saturday last for Post Master, resulted in the following vote: A. L Russell, 171 Capt. John Arnold, 34 and John Minnich 11. Mr. Russell has been the clerk of the Post Office for some time and discharged the duties of his post to the satisfaction of all parties, and well deserves the high compliment paid him in the very flattering vote he received on Saturday. He will make an obliging and efficient officer.

DON'T forget the Railroad meeting at the Court House on Saturday afternoon. Now is the time to make your fortunes by securing a railroad. Come up to the work like men. Let each man do as much as he thinks his neighbor ought and the work will soon be done. Let no one allow it to be said that he failed to assist in the good work. He who stands back now, ought to be ashamed to look his neighbor in the face. A little more waking up and the thing will be done. Saturday should swell our subscriptions in the town to $25.000. Shall it be done? We want $30.000.

THE RAILROAD MEETING on Monday evening was quite a success, considering the inclemency of the weather. Though many were absent who ought to have been there, there was quite a liberal subscription. Our people are waking up to the importance of the enterprise. Some have given quite liberally, but a seeming reluctance on the part of others is injuring the cause. Now we want every body to understand that, though we can build the road if we go about the work with a determination to do it, it will take all the money we can raise and require every individual to do his share. There is not a day laborer who will not be largely benefited by a railroad and who will not be well repaid for his investment of one share of fifty dollars in the railroad, and every man who owns an acre of ground in the community or a house and lot, ought to take from one to a half a dozen shares. This is the way local railroads are built and it is the only way in which we can build ours. The men who hang back and withold their aid are enemies to the community and the sooner they leave the better for us and them. But we don't want to find any such. We want to see every man do his share like a good citizen and show that he is willing to do according to his ability. Let our business men look to their interests and subscribe liberally. Let every one act as if the responsibility of building the road rested on his own shoulders and we will soon have the necessary amount of stock subscribed and be ready to put a corps of engineers on the route. Let us have a long pull, a strong pull and all pull together and our railroad will soon be an accomplished fact.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALTOONA.—Our neighboring city of Altoona was visited with another destructive conflagration on Friday morning of last week. The fire was first discovered about two o'clock in the morning, and originated in the rear part of the building occupied as the Altoona *Vindicator* office. The alarm was promptly given, and the engines were as promptly at the scene of conflagration, but the building being of frame, the flames spread with such rapidity that it was entirely consumed, together with all its contents—the presses, types and all falling a prey to the devouring element. The loss to Mr. Campbell, the editor of the *Vindicator*, who had just succeeded in establishing himself in business, is a very severe one, and he not only merits, but we trust will promptly receive the substantial aid and sympathy of the party throughout the county.

The frame house of R. A. O. Kerr, and the frame store and dwelling of J. B. Berkowitz, adjoining the *Vindicator* office were also destroyed. The latter also lost a large stock of groceries, flour, &c.—The total loss is estimated at $25,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiary.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

FIRE.—On Saturday evening last, about a quarter past eight o'clock, the general quiet of our town was abruptly broken by the cry of fire. Our kind citizens always ready to lend a helping hand to their neighbors in time of trouble, flocked from every quarter to the Odd Fellows Hall, where the only sign of the destructive element could be seen through the transom above the door of Hartzys & Metzgar's Hardware Store. Half a dozen good thrusts with a large wooden pipe that stood near burst the door open: The line of persons which had already formed between the building and the nearest fire-plug, passed the water in buckets to the parties who had gained access to the room, and in a few moments the flames, which enveloped the whole room were subdued. It is not known definitely how the fire originated. Had it happened several hours later when every body would have been asleep, it would have made sad havoc, in that square. The loss which is not great, is covered by insurance.

THE SPRINGS HOTEL.—The erection of a large Hotel in connection with the Katalysine Springs has been definitely determined. The contract for the erection of the building has been taken by Dr. G. D. Smith, the present enterprising Superintendant of the Springs. The main building facing the park is to be 120 feet long and 44 deep, three stories with an attick; with a wing extending back towards the south 80 x 38 feet to be also three stories with attick, and a one-story Kitchen 40 x 38 feet. The building is intended to accommodate 250 guests, and is to be finished by the 20th of June next, or in time to be furnished and ready for use at the final consecration ceremonies of the National Soldier's Monument. The company agree to pay Dr. Smith $35.000. The building will be frame. Ground was broken for the new building on Tuesday.—*Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.*

THE first exhibition of the demoralizing effects attending the negro Supremacy" book doctrine, occured in Town one day last week. Several "O'be Joyful" dimocrats monomaniacs on beer and nigs started on a Town canvass soliciting signers to a petition praying to our Legislature not to enfranchise the negroes. Affixing their own names to the *legal* donkey ment, another *dram* is called up in order to raise the wind for the next lift and as though the charm is not yet obtained, another and another bit of "ile" follow each other, until the hot stove and benzine together drive our heroes to the street, where in a beautiful mud hole, the canzonet is sung. Hic! sign hic! p'ti(hic)tion hic! ugh! hic! a-gin hic! worp! nig(hic)gers.—Send along your agents we are ready for the 2nd volume.

A distinguished Methodist Minister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find PLANTATION BITTERS, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the side board, for he himself had experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were far too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55.00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa. tf

STOP!—WHO? ME?—YES, YOU. WHERE AT G. R. Oster & Co's Spacious new *Store*, and examine their immense *stock* of new winter *Goods*. They are now offering great inducements to *cash* buyers. 5feb69:1m.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is endorsed by the first medical authority. Its intrinsic merit alone, introduces it into general use.

AN ACT to incorporate the Citizens' Co-operative Mutual Life insurance company of Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Samuel L. Russell, O. E. Shannon, F. Benedict, W. A. Edwards, J. W. Dickerson, Daniel R. Anderson, E. F. Kerr, B. F. Meyers, Jacob B. Williams, Jeremiah E. Black, S. S. Black, J. W. Hughes, John Lauz, T. H. Lyons, J. R. Durborrow and J. M. Shoemaker, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate in law, under the name, style and title, of the Citizens' Co-operative Mutual Life insurance company of Bedford, and that by that name shall have perpetual succession, shall have a corporated seal, and be able to sue and be sued, implead, and be impleaded in all the courts of record, and elsewhere, to purchase, receive, have, hold and enjoy, to them and their successors, such real estate as may be required by said company to carry out the objects of the said corporation, and to receive and invest all moneys in stocks, bonds, mortgages, or other security, as the said corporation, their successors or assigns may deem proper for the benefit of the association, and to sell, mortgage, and reinvest the same, according to the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Section 2. Any persons under the age of sixty years may become a member of the said association, under such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by the by laws of the company, and by signing an agreement to pay one dollar and ten cents on the death of any member, which each member shall be liable for, and in default of payment thereof, after thirty days notice, shall cease to be a member, and shall forfeit all right, title and interest, in any insurance in said company, together with the amount he or she may have previously paid.

Section 3. The corporators aforesaid shall have the power to appoint a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, or such other officers as may be required to carry out the objects of said corporation, to serve until an election shall be held for the same, also to ordain, establish and put into execution such by-laws and regulations as may be necessary for the government of said company, not in contradiction of the charter, or of the Constitution of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well being of the company, and the due ordering and management thereof.

The incorporators named within, will meet on Tuesday, March 2, for the purpose of organization.

TO OUR PATRONS.—We have a large amount of money charged upon our books, but we find the money in our pocket very scarce. Our friends have always responded liberally to our call and we trust that they will do so again. We have been building during the past season, and our carpenters, masons, lumbermen, painters, in short every one we employ wants money. In fact money is the very thing we want ourselves. Now all we ask is that every one who owes us, however small the sum, will promptly pay us. Every dollar we get will pay two dollars of debts. We only want those who owe us to pay, in order that we may pay *our* debts; and we are quite sure that all this class will cheerfully aid us in so laudable an enterprise. Every one can tell the exact amount he owes us for subscriptions by examining the label that he finds each week on his paper. Geo. Giles Apl. 1 68 indicates that Mr. Giles has not paid in advance for his paper but has been going it on tick. Now if he knows how to save money he will hurry up and pay us $2.50 before Apl. 1. 69 for after that time it will be $3.00; if he had paid for it nine months ago it would have only been $2.00 and he would have saved 50cts. In the same way each one can determine how much he owes, always remembering that it is economy to pay in advance. All who owe us for advertising if they have not received bills, can ascertain the amount by calling at our office, where we will at all times be pleased to see them, and to receive and receipt for all the little bills due us. Come along quick. We want money badly or we would not ask for it. t. f.

The Inclement Season,

And its effects on the Weak and Feeble.

The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of over-heated rooms and offices, at this season, and the frigidity of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alternations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organization should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant: and of all preparations for this purpose, (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopœia, or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operations, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter these vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is adulterated, and, were it otherwise, mere alcohol is simply a temporary excitant, which, when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well,) in a worse condition than before. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active principal is the mellowest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants. 5feb1m

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

PAPER Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.
8m. G. R. OSTER & Co.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Flour is dull; Northwestern extra family sold at $7a7.50 Wheat: good qualities are scarce; red sold at $1.85a1.90; amber, $1.95 Rye is steady. Corn in fair demand at 88c for yellow. Oats are steady at 60c. Petroleum is very quiet and crude sold at 27½a28c; refined, 37½a38c. Provisions dull. Whisky sells slowly at 97a98c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Flour is steady. Wheat very dull but unchanged. Corn steady; white $1.90a1.95; yellow $1.85a1 87. Oats and Rye unchanged. Mess pork quiet at $33,50. Bacon quiet; rib sides 17½a17¾c; clear do. 18½a18¾c; shoulders 15½a15¾c; hams 21c. Lard quiet at 21c.

MARRIED.

Feb. 11th. by the Rev. Jno. A. Nuner, Mr. JONATHAN LEIDIG to Mrs. MOLLIE CRISSIE, all of Somerset co., Pa.

Feb. 21. by Rev. J. A. Nuner, Mr. SAMUEL GARDNER to Miss JULIA ANN MOSER, all of Bedford co., Pa.

DIED.

On Sunday, Feb 14th, in Cumberland Valley, from injuries accidentally received on Friday previous, FREDERICK BORTZ, aged 25 years and 17 days. The deceased was a most estimable citizen, and leaves a wive and two children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

Books and Periodicals.

THE LARGEST WEEKLY PAPER IN THE WORLD—The *Church Union* comes to us a sixteen page, 33 by 46, weekly issue. It is double the size of the weekly quartos. It has three pages of stories. One page each issue devoted to Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons. One page for the farmer, and a vast amount of news. It gives about double the matter of the best religious papers, for exactly the same price, $2.50. It has dropped all premiums, and claims that henceforth it must be taken by those who want it. Send for a copy, enclosing 10 cents, to Henry E. Child, Publisher, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.

THE Little Corporal, February, a magazine for boys and girls edited by Alfred L. Sewell and Emily H. Miller has a fine selection of interesting matter, terms—$1.00 per year. Published by A. L. Sewell & Co., Chicago.

THE Magazine and Family Circle edited by Rev. D. Mead is an old and popular monthly of the highest moral and religious order. Price $1.50 per year, address D. Mead, 5 Beekman St., New York.

ANOTHER month has rolled around, and another number Feb. of Arthur's Home Magazine is at hand full of good matter. Address T. S. Arthur & Sons 809 and 811 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE Gardener's Monthly and Horticultural Advertizer, edited by Thomas Meehan, contains some very valuable information, only $2.00 per year. Published by Brinckloe & Marot 23 North 6th St., Philadelphia.

WHITNEY'S Musical Guest is always a welcome *guest* for with every number we have something new in the music line. While we are speaking of music, we are reminded of those other valuable musical works. J. L. Peters' Parlor companion and his monthly Glee Hive which are always filled with the choicest collections. These three monthlies will furnish as much matter as almost any mind will digest in one month.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH, CONTAINS: Beyond the Breakers, Inauguration Ode, Actors' Memories, Hans Breitmann As a Politician, The Shadow of Fate, The Boston Public Library, The foundling Hospital of London, Over Yonder, Our Provincialisms, The Fortress of the Taikun, The Doubter, My Grandmother—That Might Have Been, The Revolution in Cuba. Our Monthly Gossip. Literature of the Day.

The Publishers of *Lippincott's Magazine* take great pleasure in announcing to their subscribers that they will commence in the July number of that Magazine a new serial novel by Anthony Trollope, author of "Orley Farm," "The Claverings," "Phinneas Finn," "Can You Forgive Her?" Barchester Towers," etc. etc.

For Sale at all the Book and News-Stores. Yearly Subscriptions, $4.00 Single Number, 35 cts. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers—715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—This old and favorite paper has been enlarged and beautified, and is now one of the best, as it is much the cheapest of the first-class weeklies. Its literary contents are of the most interesting character. The historical story of "The King of the Gamblers;" by Miss Mulbach, possesses alike great interest and asound moral. A novelet, by Miss Douglass, called "Cut Adrift; or The Tide of Fate," will shortly be commenced—to be followed by other novelets from other talented authors. We advise our readers to send for a specimen number of the *Post*, which will be furnished gratis by the publishers. Price (with a beautiful premium engraving) $2,50 a year—or 5 copies (and one gratis) for $8.00. Address H. Peterson & Co., 819 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE March number of Gody's Lady's book, like its predecessors is filled with choice engravings and splendid literary matter. This number contains a steel plate, colored fashion plate and a colored patern of a crochet Antimacassar.

THE Galaxy speaks for itself. Sixteen additional pages are given in this number to Mrs. Austin's Story *Cipher*; it will be completed in the next number. Address Sheldon & Co., 498 and 500 Broadway New York.

THE March number of Harper contains Policemen of the Sea, South Coast Sauntерings in England, the Land of the Earthquake, a Child's Wisdom, My Enemy's Daughter, Lost and Saved &c. &c., Puplished by Harper & Brothers Franklin Square N. Y., and for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE New Eclectic Magazine, published by Turnbull & Murdoch, Baltimore, is pronounced by the press of America to be the most generally interesting and attractive monthly now published in this country.

It is a large octavo of 128 pages. The contents are made up of the best articles selected from the Magazines and Reviews of America, England, Germany, and France, beside much original matter.

EVERY SATURDAY for Feb. 27. contains, "He Knew he was Right," by Anthony Trollope, On the Modern Element in Literature" by Mathew Arnold. "Cast away in the Cold," Mr. Charles Dickens's "New Reading," by Edmund Yates, "Short Essays and Aphorisms" by the Author of "Friends in Council and Foreign notes." Price ten cents per number. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale at the Inquirer Book store.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

STORE FOR SALE.

Rare chance for entering business. The subscriber desirous of closing his business offers a good chance to any person wishing to purchase a small stock of goods and thereby secure a desirable location for business. For further information apply to John C. Wright Bedford, or to the subscriber at New Paris Bedford county, Pa.
Feb. 26:3t G. W. BLACKBURN.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.

The first edition of one hundred thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 100 pages, beautifully illustrated, with about 150 Fine Wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and an Elegant Colored Plate,

A BOQUET OF FLOWERS.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address JAMES VICK,
26feb2t Rochester, N. Y.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY YET.

STOUFFER'S PATENT EGG PRESERVER.

Will keep Eggs in a perfect condition two years Eggs can't *spoil* while under the process.

It has been used by the patentee twelve years and never failed.

Eggs put up by this procers during the summer have been sold in the cities the following winter at five times their original cost!

One man can put up and send to market, $20,000 worth of Eggs in less than six months, and more than double his money.

Is equally applicable to hot or cold climates, is easily understood, and costs about a cent per dozen.

Thousands have tested the Eggs, and certify that they are perfect.

The process is guaranteed to be a perfect "EGG PRESERVER."

The Patent has 16 years to run.

Family Rights, without permission to buy and sell eggs for speculation, $5; Grocers' Rights—in Large Cities, $50; in Villages, $20. States and Counties according to population.

Address, JOHN F. BEAZEL,
26feb3t Uniontown, Penn'a.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John W. Sams, Esq., Trustee of Valentine Metz, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A M., when all interested can attend if they think proper. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.
Feb. 26, 1869:2t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jacob Snook, Administrator of Emanuel Snook, deceased, will attend for that purpose, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March next, at nine o'clock A. M., when all interested can attend.
Feb. 26:2t M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Maria Metz, Administratrix of Valentine Metz, dec'd, who was Administrator of George Metz, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March next, at two o'clock P. M., when all interested can attend.
Feb. 26:2t M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to state an account between the Administrators of the estate of John Amos, deceased, and the heirs, and report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of said administrators. Also, to ascertain advancements made to them, and to report abatements, if any, to be made upon the recognizances given to the widow and heirs of said deceased in proceedings for the partition of the real estate of said deceased, and to adjust the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 15th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.
27feb1w JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of the Administrators of the estate of John Dasher, dec'd, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.
26feb1w JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of .Wm. Cuppett, Executor of the last will, &c., of Isaac Cuppett, deceased, and to settle exceptions filed to his account, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday the 9th day of March A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.
26feb1w JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of James Blackburn, late of St. Clair tp., deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
26feb6t AZARIAH BLACKBURN, Ex.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.—Through the assistance of my friends I am now able to do any kind of work on the shortest notice, and will warrantentire satisfaction in every case.

I have determined to follow sober and steady habits and call on my friends to assist me in making an honest living.

Bedford, Feb. 19.-2t JOHN BOWERS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE MANAGERS of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the public house of I. Broadus, in Mechanicsburgh, on Monday the 1st day of March, next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.
17feb3t T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

ESTATE OF ADAM B. KOONTZ, deceased. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Adam B. Koontz, late of Bedford township deceased, by the register of Bedford co., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payments, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ADREAL KOONTZ,
26feb6t EPHRAIM KOONTZ, Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Corley, late of Juniata township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford co., he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.
FREDERICK HILLEGAS,
26feb6t Administrator.

ESTATE OF GEO. DEITRICK, DEC'D.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of George Deitrick, late of Bedford co. dec'd,

TAKE NOTICE.—That by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Harrison township, on the premises, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Feb. 16, 1869.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY,
a work descriptive of the
Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City.

If you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Black-mailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies Originate and how the Bubbles Burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Spiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

PRICE ONLY $2.50 PER COPY.

Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,
JONES BROTHERS & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy. 12feb2t

THE GREAT
ZINGARI BITTERS.

A Safe Blood Purifier,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A Certain Cure and
Preventive of Diseases.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. Curopsus, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarial Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the Prevention and Cure of the above disease, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
F. RAHTER & CO.,
No. 6 N. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

RECOMMENDED BY
Ex. Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, " "
Hon. Edward McPherson, " "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, " "
Hon. Wm. McSherry, " " and others.

Send for Circulars.
12feb1y1

THE BEST place in Bedford to buy choice BRANDS of Chewing Tobacco and Segars, at wholesale or retail, is at OSTER'S.

GOOD SOUND NATURAL LEAF Cavendish Tobacco, 75 cents per pound. 22jan1m

New Advertisements.

$5000 A YEAR can be made by live agents, selling my *new and valuable* invention. Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second St., Baltimore, Md. 26feb4w

WANTED! WANTED!—Agents of either sex, in every town and village, for the largest ONE DOLLAR SALE in the country. The smallest articles sold can be exchanged for a Silver-Plated five-bottled Revolving Castor, or your choice of 200 articles upon exchange list. Commissions to Agents larger than ever. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
26feb4w 136 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

I want to rouse each sleepy head,
Who stands upon the brink,
Where yawning gulfs disclose the dead,
Who might, but did not, think.

I want to warn the living ones
Who blindly grope along,
Ye fathers, daughters, mothers, sons,
What perils round you throng!

Look out, my reader, are you free,
Or do you wear the mark?
Most all are blind and cannot see,
Yea, groping in the dark.

Catarrh, a demon in the head,
Consumption is its son;
Kills hosts, yea, countless millions, dead,
Perhaps you may be one.

That hacking, hawking, spitting, shows,
Catarrh affects your head,
Matter and slime in throat or nose,
Runs down your throat instead.

Your lungs and liver soon will show,
Consumption has its birth;
Catarrh, its sire, will feed it too,
'Till you return to earth.

If colds affect your head and throat,
ANNIHILATOR buy;
Now don't forget what I have wrote,
Or think this subject dry.

WALCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR cures
Catarrh—the demon flies;
It saves the *lungs*, good health insures,
And Catarrh quickly dies.

I want to gratify my friends,
Who wish to understand
About PAIN PAINT, its use, its ends,
And why its great demand.

I want to show you, plain as day,
Why PAIN PAINT stops all pain,
That you may never have to say
"I'd not try paint again."

PAIN PAINT will cool but never stain;
Pumps inflammation out;
'Tis harmless on the breast or brain,
A trial stops all doubt.

When inflammation leaves the frame,
All pain will cease at once;
Remove the cause, 'tis all the same;
None doubts unless a dunce.

The pores will ope and drink PAIN PAINT;
Absorbents fill with ease;
Restores the weak, the sick the faint,
The greatest skeptic please.

Evaporation cools the place
As inflammation flies;
Hot blood at the absorbent's base
Makes paint in vapor rise.

'Tis thus PAIN PAINT removes all doubt,
Removes the very cause
By pumping inflammation out;
On this we rest our cause.

Wolcott's Pain Paint is sold at all Drug Stores; also, Wolcott's Annihilator, for the cure of Catarrh and Colds in the head. Sent by Express on receipt of the money, at 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. R. L. WOLCOTT, Prop. 26feb4w

150 TEACHERS WANTED.—$75 to $150 per month; for full particulars address "The People's Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.
12feb4t

WANTED.—Salesmen to travel and sell by sample a new line of goods. Situations permanent, and good wages. Address with stamp H. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut street Philadelphia, Pa. 12feb4w

PAINTS FOR FARMERS. Unsurpassed for any purpose. $6 for a bbl. of 300 lbs. Send for circular. GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT CO., 254 Pearl Street, New York 12feb4t.

$100 TO $200 per month salary paid to good Agents to sell our *Patent Non-corrosive White Wire Cloth lines.* State age and past occupation, and address the American Wire Co., 75 William St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. 12feb4w

AGENTS WANTED.—For the only steel engraving of Gen. Grant and his family published with their approval. Engraved by Sartain. Size 15 by 19, $2 00. 100 per cent. to agents. Address GOODSPEED & Co., Chicago, or No. 37 Park Row, N. Y. 12feb4w

NEW BOOK—200 ENGRAVINGS.

The Farmer's and Mechanic's Manuel, edited by Geo. E. Waring, Jr. author of "Draining for Profit," "Elements of Agriculture," &c. A book of great value to every one. Send for 16 page circular. Agents wanted. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 654 Broadway, N. Y. 12feb4w

THE CHRISTIAN, 60 CENTS!!

A large, live, 8 page monthly religious and family paper, full of facts, providences, incidents, music, poetry, *true* stories, pictures, reading for young, old, saints, sinners, one and all. No sectarianism, controversy, politics, puffs, pills, or patent medicines. 60 cts. a year; 10 copies $5. For Sunday Schools, 10 copies $4. Send 10 cents for 3 specimens before you forget it. Vol. 4 begins Jan. 1869. 1060 pages new live tracts for $1. Address H. L. HASTINGS, Scriptural Tract Repository, 19 Lindall St., Boston, Mass. 12feb4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
SIGHTS AND SECRETS
OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,

A work descriptive of Washington City; Inside and Outside Unmasked and Exposed. The spiciest, most thrilling, most entertaining, instructive, and startling book of the day. Send for Circulars, with terms, &c. Address UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., 411 Broome street, New York City. 12feb4w

DR. BURTON'S
TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

Warranted to remove all desire for Tobacco. It is entirely vegetable and harmless. It Purifies and enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, possesses great Nourishing and Strengthening power, is an excellent Appetizer, enables the Stomach to Digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers for Sixty years cured.* Price, Fifty cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, &c., sent free. Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all Druggists. 22jan12w

AGENTS WANTED.—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH!!! or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the Latest Improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. PRICE $18.00. For Circular and Terms address C. BOWERS & CO.
18dec6m3 320 South Third Street, Phil'a.

A $5.00 GREENBACK of full value sent to any Book Agent.
AGENTS WANTED FOR MATTHEW HALE SMITH'S NEW BOOK,
"*SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.*"
a work replete with anecdotes and incidents of

Farm, Garden & Household.

WALKS AND TALKS ON THE FARM.

"Why don't you come West," writes an eminent lawyer and farmer of Ohio, "and not wear yourself out among those stones? Suppose the stones *have* been placed in the ground on purpose to be taken out, does it follow that a good fellow who has brains and intelligence enough to do something better should be the man to take them out?" I will tell my friend why I do not go West. First.—Because I am here. Second.—Because there is a very general disposition to change, and, as a rule, it is better not to do what everybody else is doing; and consequently those who stay where they are will be likely to do better than those who are anxious to sell their farms and go West. Third.—Because I do not believe all the good things of this life are confined to one particular place. Fourth.—Because, so far as I have seen, taking everything into consideration, farms are cheaper here than in the West. Fifth.—Because there is abundant opportunity here to improve our farms, and there is great pleasure and profit in increasing the productiveness of land. Sixth.—Because I have stood in a two hundred acre field of corn in the vicinity where my friend lives,—land, rich, mellow, clean, no stones, and few weeds; nothing to do but plow, harrow, plant, cultivate, and harvest; and repeat the same thing year after year;—and I did not think I should like that kind of farming. It is too monotonous. To tell the truth I would much rather strike a stone occasionally and have the pleasure of getting it out. "But all the land in Ohio is not of this character." Very true; but if you take high rolling upland, you meet with just the same difficulties we have here, and there is no use in selling one farm and buying another merely for the love of change. Here, in Western New York, we have just as good land, all things considered, as there is in Ohio. We may have to pay more attention to making manure; we may have to underdrain more; we may have to work the land more thoroughly, in order to kill weeds and develop the latent plant food in the soil; we may have more stones to get out; but what of all this? There is great pleasure in underdraining, it is real fun to get out stones; and the good crops which result from killing weeds and manuring the land afford a kind and degree of satisfaction that can be obtained in no other way.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the West raises large crops without cultivation or manuring. The recently published prize essay on the Farming of Delaware Co., Ohio, by Judge Jones, shows that even the farmers in this celebrated district need to exert themselves in order to raise large crops. He says: "The crop of wheat in 1866 was a failure, being killed outright by hard freezing and high winds while the ground was bare. In 1867 the crop was very superior in quality and fair in quantity." He tells us, however, that owing to these occasional failures and the high prices of labor, farmers have "greatly reduced the quantity of land devoted to this important crop." He further states: "The idea that wheat can no longer be grown with profit prevails to some extent all over the State." And let me say, the idea *will* prevail so long as it is thought that men, with "brains and intelligence," should be engaged with something better than getting out stones and improving the land.

"The average yield of wheat in Delaware Co., from 1850 to 1864 was a little over 11 bushels per acre." The county averages 33 bushels of corn per acre, which is about equal to the average in the Scioto Valley. I do not think I will go West, and "wear out" my life in growing such crops.

We *can* do better here, though it must be confessed that our average yield of corn is no higher. But our land can be made to produce 80 bushels. *All it needs is* "brains and intelligence." The crop of oats in this county in 1865 did not average 27 bushels per acre, and barley only 11 bushels; potatoes not 80 bushels per acre; rye not 13 bushels per acre. These are small crops for one of the finest counties in Ohio. And the pastures are no better. Judge Jones thinks it requires "about two acres to graze a full grown cow or ox, which," he adds, "is but little more than half the grass our lands ought to produce." No doubt about that. One of my fields the past summer supported stock equal to at least two cows per acre until after hay harvest, when I plowed it up, and summer fallowed it for spring barley. And it was out of a knoll in this very field that we got the stones which seem to have excited the pity of my Ohio friend. Now If I can make such land carry double the stock it does in Scioto Valley, and have the pleasure of getting out the stones besides, why should I go West?

Mr. Lawes used to say that in England the best farmers were found on the poorest land, and the poorest farmers on the best land. Thus Norfolk has the poorest land and the worst climate in England, while nowhere in the world can be found larger crops, cleaner land, or more intelligent enterprising, and wealthy farmers. Devonshire has the best climate and the best soil in England, and with some exceptions the poorest farmers. Hitherto this rule did not prove good with us. We have the best farmers on the best and richest land. It will not always be so. I am mistaken if New England will not produce some of the most enterprising, intelligent, and successful farmers on the continent.—*American Agriculturist.*

HORTICULTURAL MAXIMS.

When fruit trees occupy the ground nothing else should—except very short grass.

Fruitfulness and the growth of the tree cannot be expected in the same year.

There is no plum that the curculio will not take, though any kind may sometimes escape for one year in one place.

Peach borers will not do much damage when stiff clay is heaped up around the tree a foot high.

Pear blight still puzzles the greatest men. The best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.

If you don't know how to prune, don't hire a man from the other side of the sea that knows less than you do.

Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are a renter, and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out.

A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet, and four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on till they are not worth anything.

When anybody tells you of a gardner that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that he can be hired, don't believe a word of it, for there are no such to be hired. Such a man can make more than you can afford to give him, and if he has sense enough to understand the business, he will also have enough to know this.—*J. H. Creighton, in Dayton Journal.*

HAVE YOU ANY CHRYSANTHEMUMS?

If any one who has a garden has no Chrysanthemums we advise him to get some at once. It is not too late, and any florist will give him a set at a small cost. Put them out and then give them good cultivation. Because they only bloom when everything else has done they are often neglected. We appreciate them when in flower—flowering after the hard frosts have killed all the tender plants—but we do not always think in time that it is the summer care that gives us this autumn harvest of bloom. How glorious they are in the November days, bringing back memories of summer! Let us, then, now prepare for this enjoyment. The first thing to do with a Chrysanthemum, after it has fairly started, is to snub it. Remorsely pinch off its top, and it will give thanks for the treatment by throwing out a dozn side branches; pinch these again, and again, until a compact bush is obtained. It will seem hard to the inexperienced to do this, but in autumn he will be rewarded by such a profusion of flowers that he will regret that he did not pinch a little more. We are now speaking of Chrysanthemums out of doors and in common gardens; those who make show plants for the exhibitions grow but one or a few flowers on a stem, and aim at a different object. We go in for a perfect blaze of flowers, without regard to the perfection of individual ones. Give the sun of Indian summer something to reflect its own rich light—therefore let us have more Chrysanthemums.

Humorous.

LITERAL ANSWERS.

A lecturer in Portland, Maine, or some where else, was explaining to a little girl how a lobster casts his shell when he had outgrown it. Said he,

'What do you do when you outgrow your clothes? You cast them aside, do you not?'

'Oh, no,' replied the little one 'we let out the tucks.'

Again, a teacher was explaining to a little girl the meaning of the word cuticle.

'What is that all over my face and hands?' said he.

'It's freckles, sir,' answered the little cherub.

An answer of a similar character is often the result of a hard word.

'William,' said a mother to her son, who had already eaten a very considerable amount of dinner, 'I don't know whether you can eat this pudding with impunity.'

'Well, may be not,' said William, 'I think I would rather have a spoon.'

A lady noticed a boy sprinkling salt on the sidewalk to take off the ice, and remarked to a friend, pointing to the salt,

'Now that's true benevolence.,'

'No it ain't,' said the boy, somewhat indignant, 'its salt.'

So when a lady asked her servant girl if the hired man had cleared off the snow with alacrity, she replied,

'No, ma'am, he used a shovel.'

The same literal turn of mind which I have been illustrating is somewhat used intentionally and perhaps a little maliciously, and thus becomes the property of wits, instead of blunders. Thus we hear of a very polite and impressive gentleman who said to a youth in the street,

'Boy, may I inquire where Robinson's drug store is?'

'Certainly, sir,' said the boy, very respectfully.

'Well, sir,' said the gentleman, after waiting awhile, 'where is it?'

'I have not the least idea, your honor,' said the urchin.

There was another boy who was accosted by an ascetic middle aged lady with,

'Boy, I want to go to Dover street.,'

'Well, ma'am,' said the boy, 'why don't you go there then?'

One day on Lake George a party of gentlemen strolling among the beautiful islands of the lake with rather bad luck espied a little fellow with a red shirt and an old straw hat dangling a line over the side of a boat.

'Hallo, boy,' said one of them, 'what are you doing?'

'Fishing.' came the answer.

'Well, of course,' said the gentleman, 'but what do you catch?'

'Fish, you fool, what do you spose?'

'Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin,' inquired a teacher of an infant class.

'I have,' exclaimed one.

'Where?' asked the teacher.

'On the elephant,' said the boy laughing.

Sometimes this sort of wit degenerates or rises, as the case may be, into punning, as when Flora pointed pensively to the heavy masses of clouds in the sky, saying:

'I wonder where those clouds are going;' and her brother replied.

'I think they are going to thunder.'

Also, as the following dialogue:

'Hello, there! how do you sell your wood?'

'By the cord.'

'How long has it been cut?'

'Four feet.'

'I mean how long has it been since you cut it?'

'No longer than it is now.'

And also, as when Patrick O'Flynn was seen with his collar and bosom sadly begrimmed and was indignantly asked by his officer,

'Patrick O'Flynn, how long do you wear a shirt?'

'Twenty-eight inches, sir.'

This reminds me of an incident which is said to have occurred recently in Chatham street, New York, where a countryman was clamorously beseiged by a shop keeper.

'Have you any fine shirts?' said the countryman.

'A splendid assortment sir. Step in sir. Every price and every style. The cheapest in the market, sir.'

'Are they clean?'

'To be sure, sir.'

'Then said the countryman, with great gravity, 'you had better put one on for you need it.'

Wit is said to excite an agreeable surprise. I fear the surprise here was not agreeable to one of the parties, but it was wit nevertheless.

"I KNOW well enough," said a fellow, "where fresh fish comes from, but where these salt ones are catched, I'll be hanged if I can tell."

"OH, mother, do send for the doctor!" said a little boy of three years. "What for my dear?" "Why, there's a gentleman in the parlor who says he will die if Jane don't marry him, and she says she won't.

A NEW Hampshire editor, who kept a record of big beets, announces at last that "the beet that beat the beet that beat the other beet, is now beaten by a beet that beats all the beets, whether the original beet, the beet that beat the beet, or the beet that beat the beet that beat the beet."

A PLAIN-SPOKEN Western preacher delivered the following from his desk: "I would annouce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at this meeting-house, this morning, a small cotton umbrella much damaged by time and wear, and exceedingly pale in color, in place of which, was taken, a large silk umbrella, and of great beauty. Blunders of this kind, brethren and sisters, are getting too common."

A CLERGYMAN'S HOUSEHOLD.—Among the articles in the inventory of a clergyman who died at Weymouth, Mass., in the year 1784 were the following: "A cow bell, valued at one shilling; cider press and mill, twenty shillings; flax break, three shillings; an old black coat, sixty shillings; a homespun coat, thirty six shillings; two wigs, twelve shillings; silver shoe buckles, nine shillings; knee-buckles, six shillings; sleeve buttons, six shillings; colored gown, ten shillings; silver tankard, can, spoons, cup, pepper box, etc., eight pounds; gun and cartridge box, twelve shillings; four barrels cider, twenty-eight shillings; four do. water cider, twenty shillings; thirteen and a half dozen empty bottles, (price not given.) The appraised value of the household stuff was over eighteen hundred pounds.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and, all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Telegraphic.

ELECTRIC

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THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China as very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent,* and in the Philadelphia *North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin* and *Telegraph.*

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.

sep:18:6mos.

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YOURSELVES.

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Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

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